

AUTHOR Panasenko G.D.

S/R30/60/000/002/001/001
DO55/D114

TITLE The structure of the Earth's crust of the Kol'skiy Peninsula according to seismic data

SOURCE: International Geological Congress, 21st. Copenhagen, 1960. Doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2. Geologicheskiye rezultaty prikladnoy geokhimii i geofiziki. Razdel II. Geofizika. Glubinnoye stroeniye zemli po geofizicheskim dannym, 51-55

TEXT: This is a short account of certain results of investigations into the seismogenetic zones of the Kol'skiy Peninsula and the thickness and structure of the Earth's crust there. On the basis of geological and geomorphological data and records of past earth tremors, three zones of fractures which show signs of present tectonic activity were distinguished. The existence of these zones was later confirmed by a number of weak local tremors recorded by the 'Apatity' seismic station. This station was established in March 1956. The material since obtained is sufficient to found a preliminary judgment of thickness and structure of the crust in the central part of the peninsula. The teleseismic method advanced by V.N. Gayskiy permits the total thickness of the crust, the thickness of the main layers and respective propagation rates of elastic waves all to be determined from the seismic-
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The structure of the Earth's crust . . .

S/630/60/000/001/001/006
D055/D114

grams of distant earth tremors. By this means, it was found that the average thickness of the crust in the central part of the peninsula is 50 km and that of the granite layer - 30 km. There is a normal gravitational field over the whole peninsula which shows that the crust is in a state of complete isostatic compensation, because the layers composing the crust consist of material which has a density greater than is usual. The propagation rate of longitudinal elastic waves in the granite and basalt layers is, as calculated by the author 5.7 and 6.0 km/sec respectively, whereas the normally observed rates are 5.4-5.6 and 6.3 km/sec. The data given in this article are not yet adequately supported by further material, and the geological interpretations are only a first hypothesis of the deep structure of the region. The conclusions are based on the following references.

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S/049/60/000/004/005/018
EO32/E514

AUTHOR: Panasenko, G. D. ✓

TITLE: On the Determination of the Elements of a Seismic Ray
from the Data Supplied by a Single Station

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya,
1960, No.4, pp.548-556

TEXT: An estimate is given of the errors involved in the determination of the azimuthal angle and the modulus of the horizontal component of the displacement vector for a three-component arrangement of seismographs as a function of the azimuthal angle. It is shown that the probability of these errors is a minimum at an azimuthal angle of 45° but rapidly increases as this angle decreases. Conditions are derived which ensure a given accuracy in the determination of the azimuthal angle and the modulus of the horizontal component. A four-component system is suggested and its advantages over the three-component system are pointed out. Such a four-component system has been in operation at the 'Apatity' seismic station since December, 1957. Numerical results obtained with this system are reported, and the increased accuracy ✓B

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S/049/60/000/004/005/018
E032/E514

On the Determination of the Elements of a Seismic Ray from the
Data Supplied by a Single Station

obtained is emphasized. There are 6 figures, 1 table and
4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 German. ✓B

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Kol'skiy filial imeni S.M.Kirova
(Academy of Sciences USSR, Kol'skiy Branch imeni
S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1958

Card 2/2

S/519/60/000/008/007/031
D051/D113

AUTHOR: Panasenko, G. D.

TITLE: Earthquakes of the Kola Peninsula and northern Karelia and their relationship to the present movements of the Baltic Shield

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po seysmologii. Byulleten', no. , Moscow, 1960. Voprosy seysmicheskogo rayonirovaniya, 200-205

TEXT: On the basis of geomorphological features and seismostatistical data, a system of seismogenetic zones for the Kola Peninsula and northern Karelia was established. Seismic recording, using instruments was started in this region in spring 1956 and in July 1957, the seismic station at Apatity was equipped with apparatus of the regional type; in the following six months, 29 earthquakes with epicentral distances of from 10-500 km were recorded. Perceptible earthquakes were not observed during this time. The area is part of the Baltic Shield, which due to tectonic movements was split into blocks separated by a system of concentric and radial faults. These faults, which can be traced in extensive flexures of the surface relief, ✓

Card 1/3

Earthquakes of the Kola Peninsula ...

S/519/60/000/008/027/111
D051/D113

account for irregularities in the arched uplift of the area. The central vertical movements are more pronounced than the peripheral ones, and the radial articulation of fault lines adds new irregularities to the uplift. The stresses at the contact boundaries of neighboring blocks displaced relative to one another, resulted in the observed earthquakes. The available data are insufficient for establishing zones of definite seismic activity. The lines of supposedly "living" faults could be determined merely by geologic and geomorphological features. The earthquake data were used for establishing the relationship between epicenters and the zones of such faults. In this way, a system of four seismogenetic zones was obtained, covering the Murmansk fault, the Kandalaksha trough, the main cross fault of the Kola Peninsula, and the two northern branches of the White Sea. The zones of increased seismicity. A detailed description of the four zones and the distribution of the observed earthquakes are given. Zonation and epicenters are shown in a map included in the article. Scientists L. A. Lavrova, D. G. Ivanov, A. A. Polkanov, A. D. Arkhangel'skiy, P. I. Bashmakov, A. Gerasimov, A. Inostrantsev, B. M. Kupletskiy, G. D. Rikhter, are mentioned. There are 1 figure and 20 references; 18 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The English

Card 2/3

Earthquakes of the Kola Peninsula ...

S/519/60/000/008/027/031
D051/D113

language reference is: M. Sauramo. Land uplift with hinge-lines in
Fennoscandia. Annales Acad. Sci. Fennicae, ser. A, III, Geologia-Geographica.
44, Helsinki, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Kol'skiy filial AN SSSR (Kola Branch of the AS U.S.S.R.)

Card 3/3

FILED I FOUR

Ballston, No. 81. Veterinary and Medical College
Council on Education, AC. 1911.
Division into Biological and Medical
sciences limited.

Dep. Ed.: B. V. Matulev, [illegible]
Execut: L. A. Rozakov, [illegible]

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RECEIVED, A. T. GILBERT, JR.

Yasuda, It. Y. *Electricity in the Air*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1928.

Norman, E. A., A. A. T. 27, and T. 28.

Deming, Y. P. and A. M. Paulsen.

Southern Pioneer's and Adjutant General's

Бегунова, Л. Л. Белые кларнетисты

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3 Attachment 3 of 3
Attachment 3 of 3
Attachment 3 of 3

Page 1 of 1

AMSTERDAM, G. B. INFORMATION ON THE LATE
AND HISLY CONNECTION WITH CONSPIRACY

Director, G. H. Optional-Mechanical Accounting

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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ADDRESSES OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE MEETING

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S/049/61/COG/OC4/OC4/OC8
D257/D306

AUTHOR: Panasenko, G.D.

TITLE: Earthquakes on the Kol'skiy Peninsula which occurred
on February 2 and 9, 1960

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya,
no. 4, 1961, 567 - 573

TEXT: The author describes and analyzes subjective and instrumental observations of two earthquakes on the Kol'skiy Peninsula which occurred on February 2 and 9, 1960. (The paper was first presented at a session of the Sovet po seysmologii AN SSSR (Seismology Council of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) held on April 6, 1960). The Kol'skiy Peninsula is a weakly seismic region. During the last 300 years, up to March, 1956 (when a seismic station began work on the Peninsula) only 25 perceptible tremors were recorded. The seismic activity of the Kol'skiy Peninsula and Northern (Severnaya) Kareliya is due to the continuing rise of the whole of Finno-Scandinavia ✓

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Earthquakes on the ...

S/049/61/000/004/004/008
D257/D306

via (this rise is most rapid in the central regions of the Baltic Shield and slowest at its edges). The two earthquakes which are discussed in the present paper were the first to be recorded by the seismic station at Apatity on the Kol'skiy Peninsula. The first of them occurred on February 2, at 12.32 hours Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) and its intensity was 5 units. It was recorded not only by the Apatity station but also by stations in Moscow, Pulkovo, Sverdlovsk and Simferopol'. The second earthquake was weaker: its intensity was 3-4 units and it occurred on February 9 at 21.07 hours GMT. The latter earthquake produced tremors in the town of Kirovsk (in Murmanskaya oblast') and nearby settlements; it was recorded only by the Apatity station. The instrumental data of the Apatity station and the subjective sensations described by the inhabitants of the region indicated that the epicenter of the first earthquake on February 2 was probably at 66.7°N, 32.2°E and that the focus depth was probably 40 km. After the manuscript of this paper was passed to the printers the author obtained photocopies of the seismograms from Helsinki, Nurmiyarvi, Oulu, Sodankylä (all in Finland) and

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Earthquakes on the ...

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from two expeditions. Using the new data the epicenter location was found to be 67.00°N and 31.20°E ; the focus at a depth of 30 ± 6 km. Following the criteria proposed by V.I. Bune (ref. 7: Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geofiz., no. 1, 1956) the author classified the earthquake on February 2 as class VI and found its energy to be $E = 10^{19} - 10^{20}$ ergs. The earthquake magnitude was deduced using the formula of B. Gutenberg and C.F. Richter (Ref. 8: Earthquake magnitude, intensity, energy and acceleration. Bull. Seism. Soc. Amer., 32, No. 3, 1942) it was $M = 4.0 - 4.5$. For the second earthquake on February 9, the instrumental data indicated an epicenter approximately 10 km north-east of the Apatity station, i.e. roughly at 67.60°N , 33.60°E . The depth of the focus of the second earthquake was less than 5 km; its energy was $E = 10^{14}$ ergs and its magnitude was $M = 2.5 - 3$. The earthquake on February 9 confirms that the Khibinskiy Massif is in relative motion. Concluding, the author recommends the establishment of at least two more seismic stations in the Kol'skiy Peninsula region since the single station at Apatity is insufficient for the purpose of collecting reliable seismic data. There are 4 figures,

Card 3/4

Earthquakes on the ...

S/049/61/000/004/ 04/002
D257/D306

3 tables and 8 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: M.T. Porkka and E. Vesanen, a paper presented at the Fifth Meeting of the I.G.Y. Committee; B. Gutenberg, and C.F. Richter, Bull Seis. Soc. Amer., 32, no. 3, 1942.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, seysmicheskaya stantsiya Apatity
(Seismic Station Apatity, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1960

Card 4/4

S/169/62/000/012/014/095
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Panasenko, G.D.

TITLE: "Microseismic storm" of February 8-11, 1960, at the
Apatity seismic station

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1962, 17-18,
abstract 12.178 (Byul. seysmich. st. "Apatity",
Kol'sk. fil. AN SSSR, no. 8, Jan.-July, 1960 (1961),
93-100)

TEXT: The author considers the development of microseisms
at the "Apatity" seismic station during the movement of a deep cy-
clone along a track passing through regions in which the structure
of the sea floor is variable. A change in both the amplitude and
periods of microseisms was observed during the microseismic "storm".
The variation in the nature of microseisms is connected with the
change in the geologic structure of regions along the cyclone track.
The retardation of microseisms with respect to the activity of the
cyclone was noted. This retardation amounted to not less than 5-6

Card 1/2

"Microseismic storm" ...

S/169/62/000/012/014/095
D228/D307

hours.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

PANASENKO, G.D.

Crustal structure and topograph of the northeastern part of the
Baltic Shield. Biol.Sov. geol. no.15:112-122 '63.

(MIRA 17:4)

PANASENKO, G.D.

Crustal thickness in the Kola Peninsula. Vop. geol. i min.
Kol'. poluos. no.4:98-103 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

PANASENKO, G.D.; MESHKOVA, Z.S.

Direction of the action of tangential stresses in the zone of
earthquake focuses in the Hindu Kush. Dokl. AN SSSR 155, p. 11.
88-91 Mr '67. (MIRA 1967)

1. Polyarnyy geofizicheskoy institut Vol'skogo filiala im.
S.M.Kirova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom T.I.Shcherbakovym.

1. ANALYSIS

2. SUMMARY

3. ANALYSIS

4. ANALYSIS

L 43894-66 EWT (1) GW

ACC NR: AT6011165

SOURCE CODE: UR/3197/65/000/002/0390/0395

AUTHOR: Panasenko, G. D.

ORG: Polyarnyy Geofizicheskiy Institut, AN SSSR (Polar Geophysical Institute)

TITLE: Observations of tilt at the Apatity station caused by sinking of the earth's surface under the weight of structures

SOURCE: AN EstSSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii. Sovremennyye dvizheniya zemnoy kory. Recent crustal movements, no. 2, 1965, 390-395

TOPIC TAGS: tiltmeter observation, epeirogeny, crustal deformation, secular crustal tilt, dynamic load, geologic instrument

ABSTRACT: The author reports the results of tiltmeter observations made in the 1959-1963 period in the vicinity of a large construction project 50 m east of the "Apatity" station. The erection of the largest building caused a distinct slump. The results of the observation were in agreement with the estimates and showed that the sinking lags a year behind the increase in weight of the building. These observations suggest that tiltmeter observations should be used in the future to study the sinking of the earth's crust caused by capital construction projects and to further evaluate various physical constants associated with the properties of the upper layers of earth's crust. ✓ Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001
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L 38380-266 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6011164

SOURCE CODE: UR/3197/65/000/002/0382/0389

AUTHOR: Panasenko, G. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Secular tilt of the earth's surface of the Apatity station and its relationship to the epeirogenic movements of the Kola Peninsula

SOURCE: AN EstSSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii. Sovremennyye dvizheniya zemnoy kory. Recent crustal movements, no. 2, 1965, 382-389

TOPIC TAGS: geodetic survey, ~~100-100~~ geophysical instrument, epeirogenic crustal movement

ABSTRACT: Results of observations carried out at the Apatity tiltmeter station from October 1959 to December 1963 are interpreted. The so-called "structural" tilt is subtracted from the total tilt recorded at the station. It is assumed that the remaining part of the tilt is caused by endogenic factors. The epeirogenic tilt has a southwest strike (azimuth $\sim 210^\circ$); the total tilt is almost $17''$. The tilt rate increased to 9.0 sec/arc/year ; beginning with the second half of 1962, there is a marked tendency toward a slower rate. The regularity of the change in the tilt rate warrants the assumption that the observations showed that the change in tilt was cyclic. Two moments are noted in the change of the sign of the tilt, which determine the duration of one quarter of the total cycle. The first moment was approximately

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UDC: 550.342

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L 38380-66

ACC NR: AT6011164

one yr before the start of observations, the second—at the end of observations. The entire cycle lasted 20 yr, and the range of cyclic tilt is about 40". The total displacement of a point along the vertical during one cycle is accepted as 13 cm. On the basis of these initial data the length of the wave should be of the order of 4—5 km. Values of tilts, determined instrumentally at many tiltmeter stations, do not agree with those determined from geological, geomorphological, and geodetic data; this fact is explained by the presence of brachywave-type fluctuations of the earth's crust. It is assumed that the parameters of such fluctuations (period, amplitude, and wavelength) vary in time and space. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [JJ]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/

Card

2/2/71 LP

PANASENKO, G.D.

Seismic characteristics in the northeastern part of the Baltic
Shield. Seism. issl. no. 4:5-22 '65. (MIFA 18:9)

PANASENKO, Georgiy Danilovich; GRAVE, N.K., kam. geogr. nauk, otv.
red.; ISAYEV, S.I., kam. fiz.-mat. nauk, otv. red.

[Tiltmeter observations in the Kola Peninsula] Naklono-
mernye nabludeniia na Kol'skom poluostrove. Moskva,
Nauka, 1965. 125 p. (MIRA 18:7)

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; KOLESNIKOV, I.M.; KOLESNIKOV, G.M.; TSAGAANKHUU, B.

Kinetics of reducing the activity of an aluminosilicate catalyst.
Trudy MINKHIGP no.37.80-85 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

ARSHAKUNI, R. G.; KOLCHIN, A. M.; PANCHENKOV, G. M.

Isotopic analysis of silicon with the aid of a mass spectrometer.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no. 3:677-679 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PANASENKO, G.P.; PRYANISHNIKOV, V.Ye.; STETSSENKO, I.P.; CHOPIKASHVILI, M.A.

Some test results of cast core bits. ~~Razved.~~ i okh.nedr 28
no.3:22-26 Mr '62. (MEA 15:4)

1. Volgo-Donskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Boring machinery--Testing)

PANASENKO, I.

Transportating cattle by truck. Mias. ind. SSSR 30 no.3:34 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Nizhnegorskaya skotozagotovitel'naya kontera.
(Cattle--Transportation)

PANASENKO, Ivan Andreyevich; PROSKUROV, Kazimir Vasil'yovich;
BELOZEROV, Viktor Alekseyevich; LISSKIY, B.S., spets.
red.; BURLYGA, F.I., red.; TIMOSHEVSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.
red.

[Operation and repair of television receivers] Eksploatatsiya
i remont televizorov. Donetsk, Donetskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
1962. 234 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Television--Receivers and reception)

1. 500

Operational and Information Systems, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2

8(6), 14(6)

SOV/112-59-4-6676

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 41 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Panasenko, I. M.

TITLE: Seasonal and Annual Regulation of a River Runoff Which is Used for Power and Irrigation

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta energ. AS Kazakhskaya SSR, 1958, Vol 1, pp 52-60

ABSTRACT: A method of graphically totalizing the available average discharges and deficit-runoff durations is presented; the method permits determining the probability of interruptions in reservoir operation which is needed in the calculation of a compensation-type runoff regulation. It is recommended that plotting the initial runoff-deficit curves be made on the basis of statistical rows of water-balance differences over a 15-20-year period. The calculations can be made with or without a correlation between the average discharges and the duration of a deficit period. From the known relationship between the reservoir capacity, yield, and its dependability, the selection of optimum characteristics of the water power development is made. The above method is applicable at various phases of projecting work.

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Ye.A.I.

SOV/112-59-4-6677

8(6), 14(6)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 4,
pp 41-42 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Panasenko, I. M.

TITLE: Seasonal Interruption Due to Water-Reservoir Underfilling

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta energ. AS Kazakhskaya SSR, 1958, Vol 1, pp 46-51

ABSTRACT: A graphical method is described for determining the probability of additional interruptions in a seasonal and annual discharge regulation; such interruptions occur when the seasonal discharge deficits are lower than the reservoir capacity but higher than the seasonal runoff excess. The solution lies in finding a probability curve for the excess and deficit runoffs that would satisfy the condition $\text{excess} < \text{deficit} < \text{capacity}$. The method of graphic summation of the excess and deficit curves (for the sections where both excess and deficit are lower than the capacity) is submitted in two versions: (1) with no correlation; (2) with a linear correlation between the excess and the deficit.

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-4-6677

Seasonal Interruption Due to Water-Reservoir Underfilling

The method is also applicable in the case of a complex utilization of discharge. In the latter case, the statistical characteristics for plotting the excess and deficit curves should be found from the rows of water-balance differences.

Ye.A.I.

Card 2/2

PANASENKO, I.M., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Method of
calculating the seasonal and annual regulation of flow
in power ~~engineering~~ irrigation use of rivers with a
single-flood hydrograph." Alma-Ata, 1959, 15 pp with tables
(Acad Sci KASSR. Inst of Power Engineering) 1cc copies
(RL, 34-52, 114)

- 43 -

1. The first of the following is a list of the

names of the stations which are in the
vicinity of the station of the
(Hydrographic Survey Stations)

[illegible]

Автоматический контроль
Automatic Control; Collected
works [Moscow : no no at USSR (1960) 43 p. Zhurnal
opisat. printed.

Ed.: Ya. Z. Tsypkin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye. B. Gergor'yev; Tech. Ed.: G. A. Astaf'yeva.

... of the study of automation.

Twenty summaries of the Ukrainian reports presented at the 6th Conference of Young Scientists of the Institute of Problems in Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR (Institute of Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences USSR) in January 1979. The collection covers a wide range of scientific and technical problems encountered with modernized control. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each report.

The authors review and analyze various clients of the controller unit of a subdomain system and discuss the methods of the search for an extremum. There are 3 references, all Soviet.

APPENDIX D. AUTOMATIC STRUCTURING

Unpublished, V.J. Measuring of Specific Electric Resistance and Geometrical Parameters of Vortugovskia Melillo Products by Means ofddy Currents
The author studied a large, prismatic, homogeneous, conductive sample by placing it in a high-frequency field.

These results in changes of coil resistance and resistance of the network obtained by the use of the proposed method are compared with the values obtained by mathematical formulas and draw curves connecting the values of the introduced resistances with the parameters of the investigated sample. He also uses this method for the detection of defects in non-magnetic metals. There are 4 references, 2 Soviet, 1 English and 1 German.

14. The author gives a detailed mathematical analysis of the parameters, characteristics, and operating conditions of composite hulls of materials possessing considerable viscoelastic and Balluff-type. She also indicates the possibilities as to the design of such components to be used in automatic and telemechanical equipment. There are 4 references, all Soviet.

Chondria Application of Inverse Scattered β -Radiation for the Automatic Checking of the Composition of Complex Media

The author discusses certain aspects of the method.

152

There are 10 references: 3 Soviet, 4 English, and 3 French.

[illegible]

27971

S/194/61/000/004/002/052
D249/D302

9.6000 (1013,1040)

AUTHORS: Panasenko, I.M., Rybashov, M.V. and Tsaturova, I.A
TITLE: Automatic potentiometer with dynamic correction of
primary transducers
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 4, 1961, 20, abstract 4 A139 (V sb. Avtomat.
upravleniye, M., AN SSSR, 1960, 160-168)

TEXT: The problem of reducing the time-lag in instrumentation
transducers is considered. The reduction of the time-lag at the
expense of transducer's construction is normally not permissible.
The inclusion of series, passive, correcting devices leads to a
decrease in the signal strength and a requirement for additional
amplification. It is relatively simple, however, to correct for a
long time constant of a transducer by means of a measuring instru-
ment with modified dynamic characteristics. Such characteristics
can be produced by inserting in the feedback circuit of an electron-

Card 1/2

PANASENKO, I.M.

Methodology for calculating the seasonal and yearly discharge regulation. Trudy Inst. energ. AN Kazakh. SSR 2:141-146 '60.

(MIRA 15:1)

(hydroelectric power stations)

PANASENKO, I.M., LERNER, A. YE., RYBASHOV, M.V.

"On the response-time of automatic potentiometers and the dynamic correction of primary transducers."

Report presented at the 2nd Intl. Conf. of Instruments and Measurements, IMEKO, Budapest, 25 June - 1 July 1961.

GALYNSKIY, A.I.; PANASENKO, I.M.

Conditions of the initial accumulation of water in the Bukhtarminsk
Reservoir. Izv. Kazakh. SSR. Ser. energ. no.2:95-105 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Bukhtarminsk reservoir)

PANASENKO, K.P. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Photoelectric registration of the intensity of tissue respiration under experimental conditions. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 7 no.2:72-73 Mr-Ap'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry gosptal'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. P.P. Kovalenko) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TISSUE METABOLISM) (~~BLOOD~~-OXYGEN CONTENT)

PAKASENKO, Lyudmila.

For new successes of glider pilots. Kryn.rod.2 no.3:12 Nr '51.
(Gliding and soaring) (MLRA 10:2)
(Women in aeronautics)

KOZIN, A.I.; TRUNOV, A.P.; SOVENKO, P.S.; YEGOROVA, Ye.I.; AKATNOV,
I.N.; KOLUSHEV, V.I.; PANASENKO, L.I.; KATS, A.R.; AKSENOV,
T.Ye.; LYUBIN, S.G.; SOSNER, S.Ye.; RYABININ, M.M.; MEL'NIKOV,
P.N.; KLYUSHINA, L.T.; KUTUZOVA, M.G.; GOLOVNYA, V.S.;
IVANOV, A.P.; SINEV, I.I.

I.A. Danilov; obituary. Muk.-elev. prom. 26 no. 12:26 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Danilov, Ivan Aleksandrovich, d. 1960)

VISOTSKIY, V. [Vysots'kiy, V.]; KVETNYS, M. [Kvietnyi, M.];
HOLESNICHENKO, V. [Holiornychenko, V.]; IANASENKO, M.;
TEL'NIN, I. I. LYUTYORT, G. [Lutyort, G.], glav. red.;
KHOMENKO, b.V., red.

[Vinnitsa; a guidebook] Vinnits's'ka oblast'nyy. L'viv,
Vinnits'ke obl. knyazkovo-gazetne vidav., 1961. 111 s.
(KUBA 1961)

L 09184-07 00000000

ACC NR: AP7002309

SOURCE CODE: UR/0143/66/000/006/0040/0044

33

PANASENKOV, M.A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

"Electromagnetic Calculation of Elector-Hydro-Braking."

Moscow, Izvestiya VUZ-Energotika, No. 6, 1966, pp. 40-44.

Abstract: In this article Electro-Hydro-Braking means the combination of electromagnetic braking caused by direct current and hydraulic braking. The combination of electro-magnetic and hydraulic braking eliminates the deficiencies of both types individually. A diagram of an electro-hydro-braking unit plus curves of the braking moment as a function of the rate of rotation are presented. A mathematical description is given of the method suggested by the author for calculating the braking moments for each given rotation speed and load. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 12 formulas. [JPRS: 37,564]

ORG: Moscow Order of Lenin Institute of Energy (Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskii institut)

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulics, electromagnetic effect

SUB CODE: 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: 30Jan65 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 nst

UDC: 621.316.71.001.24

0925

0582

PANASTNEC, M.D.; TRUFYEV, V.M.; PILOKH V, A.I.

Steam Boilers

Using experimental data for the study of moisture removal. Izv. A.S. S.S.S.R. Otd. tekhn. nauk. no. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November ¹⁹⁴⁶~~1953~~, Uncl.

PANASENKO, M. D.

231T44

USSR/Engineering - Heat, Steam Turbines Jun 52

"Measures Against Deposition of Salts on Steam Turbine Blades," N. S. Vasil'yev, Engr of GRES of Mosenergo, M. D. Panasenko, Cand Tech Sci, Boiler Lab, VTI

"Iz v-s Teplotekhn Inst" No 6, pp 8-12

Discusses measures worked out by personnel of GRES jointly with science research organizations for improving quality of steam. States that decrease in intensity of salt deposition

231T44

in turbines was achieved mainly by lowering salt content and alkalinity of boiler feed water, and also by stage evapn and certain exptl devices, one of which, new steam separator designed at VTI, is described.

231T44

PANASENKO, M. D.

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID - P-74
Card : 1/1
Authors : Panasenko, M. D., Kand. of Eng. Sci. and Filimonov, A. I.
Kand. of Eng. Sci., Moscow
Title : Relative Velocity of Steam
Periodical : Izv. V.T.I., v. 21, #3, 10-14, Mr 1952
Abstract : The significance of water expansion due to rapid evaporation and bubbling is discussed and evaluated in special experimental equipment. Expansion of soluble and insoluble ingredients in water is related to the rate of evaporation and the height of water level. Two diagrams and 6 charts. 6 Russian references (1947-51).
Institution : Boiler Laboratory of the All-Union Heat Engineering Inst.
im. P. E. Dzerzhinskiy (V.T.I.).
Submitted : August 25, 1951

1. PANASENKO, M.D.; FILIMONOV, A.I.; ROZENGAUZ, I.N.; KOT, A.A.; RUMYANTSEVA, V.A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Steam Boilers
7. Thermochemical testing of the boiler model TP-23 with staged evaporation. Izv. VTI 21 no.10, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

PANASENKO, M. D. Cand. Tech. Sci. and NOYEV, V. N. Engr.

"Effective Boiler Equipment," paper presented at the 5th World Power
Conference, Vienna, 1956

In Branch #5

PANASENKO, M. D., (Masters of Science), BULGAKOVA, N. V. Engr., RAKOV, K. A., KROL, L. B.

"Experimental Boiler Plant with ' Once Through' Boiler for Very High Steam Parameters (300 ata, 600^o C)," paper presented at the 5th World Power Conference, Vienna, 1956

In Branch # 5

NOYEV, V. N., Cand. Tech. Sci., and M. D. PANASENKO, Cand. Tech Sci.

"Leistungeserhöhende Einrichtungen im Innern von Dampfkessel," List of General Reports and Papers presented at the Fifth World Power Conference, Vienna, 10 January 1956, pg. 29.

E-2298

RAKOV, K. A., Cand. Tech. Sci.; BULGAKOV, N. V., Cand Tech. Sci., jr. Sci. Assoc.;
KROLYA, L. B., Cand Tech. Sci.; PANASENKO, M. D., Cand. Tech. Sci.

"Schaffung, Entwicklung und Untersuchung einer mit überkritischem Druck (300 ata)
bei einer Dampf-temperatur von 600°C arbeitenden Zwangsdurchlaufkessel-Versuchsanlage,"
List of General Reports and Papers presented at the Fifth World Power Conference, Vienna,
10 January 1956, pg. 28.

E-2298

Subject : USSR/Heat and Power Engineering AID P - 4223
Card 1/1 Pub. 110 a - 4/15
Authors : Panasenko, M. D., I. N. Rozengauz, and A. I. Filimonov,
Kand. Tech. Sci.
Title : Individual separators of the VTI type
Periodical : Teploenergetika, 3, 22-26, Mr 1956
Abstract : Three different types of separators designed by the
VTI are discussed in detail. It is reported that
TP-230 boilers equipped with these new separators produce
steam of a better quality than the steam obtained from
the standard-type equipment. Eight diagrams.
Institution : All-Union Heat Engineering Institute
Submitted : No date

AUTHOR: Panasenkov M.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences and
~~Prilimonov A.I.~~, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: The extraction of mineral admixtures from a steam
power cycle. (Vyvod mineral'nykh primesey iz paro-
silvogo tsikla.)

PERIODICAL: "Teploenergetika" (Thermal Power), 1957, Vol.4, No.7,
pp. 46 - 50 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Only direct flow boilers can be used in the latest
power stations working at super-critical pressures or
even in some cases at super high pressure. The problem
of removing mineral admixtures from the steam cycle of
these boilers is, therefore, important. Complete des-
salting of condensate requires expensive and compli-
cated equipment. Other methods will often be more
economical, for example, so-called blow-down from the
turbine or the condenser.

In principle blow-down from the turbine is better
than from the condenser since the moisture formed in
the turbine usually has a much higher content of
admixtures than turbine condensate. Using super-
critical pressure and double reheat, turbine blow down

Card 1/6

The extraction of mineral admixtures from a steam power cycle. (Cont.) 96-7-11/25

can only be effected by wetting in some way the steam tapped for regeneration. The method of blow down from the condenser proposed by the present authors was considered by M.A. Styrikovich. However, he only considered the variant employing chemical desalting of the blow-down water and, therefore, concluded that the method was not suitable.

This article explains a new variant of blow-down from the condenser with the use of gas evaporators.

The salt balance of a block consisting of a uniflow boiler without separator and a condensing turbine with no special procedures for removing salt from the cycle is considered theoretically. An equation is formulated for the balance of mineral substances in the cycle. The equation is valid for all mineral admixtures except those like iron and copper which are not considered in this article. The author makes two assumptions that are challenged editorially in footnotes. The first of these is that the quantity of mineral substances deposited on the heating surfaces of the boiler and

Card 2/6

The extraction of mineral admixtures from a steam power cycle. (Cont.)

96-7-11/25

turbine cannot be neglected, the footnote claims that sometimes they can. The second is that the amount of substance deposited may be of the order of 0.005 mg/kg which the editors claim is far too high. However, the system is analysed and numerical examples are given for the case of cooling water leaking into the turbine system. It is concluded that deposits in the turbine cannot be prevented only by purification of the make-up water since leakages into the condensate system cannot be entirely prevented. Therefore, some kind of continuous removal of mineral admixtures must be used. It is considered necessary to develop effective methods of purifying the blow-down and make-up water. This may be done by chemical de-salting, by the usual types of evaporators and other devices. However, a much cheaper method is distillation of the water in special "evaporators" working on flue gases towards the tail end of the furnace with subsequent condensation of the steam in air heating calorifiers. Developing the idea of D.A. Ermakov and N.S. Vasil'ev of the Kashira Power

Card 3/6

The extraction of mineral admixtures from a steam power cycle. (Cont.) 96-7-11/25

Chemically purified make-up water is delivered to the last stage of evaporation. The steam from this stage is further purified by the method of partial condensation. Condensate from the calorifiers passes to a deaerator. The circuit can give water of very high quality in respect of both salt content and silicic acid since the actual blow-down water from the condenser has a low content of admixtures and the steam is carefully purified. A calculation was made for a boiler with an output of 600 t/h with a superheated steam condition of 210 atm. and 610 C operating on Aralichevsk coal. The equipment illustrated in the diagram would have a steam output of about 67 t/h, ten extraction cyclones would be required and a low pressure drum of 1 400 mm diameter. Since the gas evaporator is installed in place of the first stage air heater the gas-way need not be so high and the quantity of metal required will be about the same.

Card 5/6

On comparing the various methods of purifying condensate (or other blow-down water from the cycle) by

NOZHAROV, N.A., inzh.; PANASENKO, M.D., kand. tekhn.nauk

Results of the calibration of devices for taking steam samples.
Elek. sta. 30 no.3:28-31 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Boilers--Equipment and supplies)

ANTONOV, A.Ya., inzhener; PANASENKO, M.D. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Effect of steam content of the water volume on the critical altitude of the space occupied by steam in the drum of a boiler unit [with summary in English]. Teploenergetika 4 no.8:39-42 Ag '57.

(MLRA 10:9)

1 Vsesoyuznyy tekhnicheskiiy institut.
(Feed water)

SOV/96-59-10-8/22

AUTHORS: Panasenko, M.D. (Cand. Tech. Sci.) and
Antonov, A.Ya. (Engineer)

TITLE: Generalised Relationships of Mechanical Carry-over by
Steam

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 10, pp 44-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is concerned only with dropwise carry-over of contaminants from water to steam and not by contamination with materials that dissolve in the steam. The process of carry-over is very complicated and not yet susceptible to mathematical treatment, and accordingly investigations of the subject have been almost entirely empirical. In particular a study has been made of separation processes in bubbling columns of various sizes and at various pressures. Dimensional analysis has been used hitherto for theoretical generalisation of experimental data. Earlier work on this subject is briefly reviewed. If the carry-over factor is plotted in log/log coordinates as a function of load, as shown in Fig 1, then the curve shows three regions of different slope. The first corresponds approximately to the first power of the load, the second to about the fourth and the third to the seventh-twentieth power of the load. Corresponding

Card
1/5

SOV/96-59-10-8/22

Generalised Relationship of Mechanical Carry-over by Steam

to these three zones of carry-over there should be at least four zones in the boiler drum or in the bubbling column, as shown in Fig 2. The upper zone contains steam with fine drops in it. The second contains larger drops which are, however, not transported by the steam. In this region, the wetness of the steam is governed mainly by the untransported drops. The third zone contains large heavy drops which are thrown up and fall back again, and the fourth zone contains water with a certain proportion of steam bubbles. If the salt content of the boiler water is high, the general picture is usually much the same, though the zones are displaced upwards. However, under certain conditions it is possible for stable foam to form at the boundary between the third and fourth zones; this article is concerned only with water that is pure enough not to foam. The boundary between the third and fourth zones corresponds to the true water-level, which may differ from that shown on the water-level gauge because the water in the gauge is cooler and that in the drum contains steam bubbles. The correction to be applied to the gauge reading to obtain the true reading depends mainly on the amount of steam in the boiler water.

Card
2/5

SOV/96-59-10-8/22

Generalised Relationship of Mechanical Carry-over by Steam

The surface separating the second and third zones is called the spray front. Separating and steam-washing devices operate differently in the different zones and so it is important to be able to locate them. The shape of the carry-over curve as a function of load is explained in the following way. At low loads or steaming rates, individual bubbles leaving the surface of evaporation do not interfere with one another and so the number of drops per unit volume of steam does not depend upon the steaming rate. At higher steaming rates the bubbles are broken up with such force that drops are carried up into the steam space, so that the steam wetness depends very greatly on the steaming rate. Finally, the upper layers of water are so saturated with bubbles that they begin to run together: considerable quantities of water are then thrown into the steam space and the wetness of the steam depends even more intensely on the loading. In many cases published data permit of approximate location of the point of transition from the second to the third region of loading so that the spray front can be located. Transition from the second to the third load region probably occurs at a volumetric

Card
3/5

SOV/96-59-10-5/22

Generalised Relationship of Mechanical Carry-over by Steam

steam content of 0.5-0.7. Methods of evaluating the volumetric steam content near the surface are briefly discussed. A simple mathematical analysis of the shape of the curve of carry-over as a function of load is then offered. Eq (8) is derived for the carry-over as a function of steaming rate for the second region of the curve. This is in satisfactory agreement with the results plotted in Fig 3 which are derived from a number of published works. It follows that the system of criteria given here, originally published by Krushilin, may be used to determine the point of intersection between the second and third regions of the curve. A collection of thirteen sets of published results on critical loads are tabulated and were used to make calculations of the power to which the load is raised at the two transition points. The results are plotted in Fig 4. The value of carry-over at the critical point may be determined from Eq (9). Hence the critical height of the steam space can be found, or, alternatively, the critical load can be found from the given height of steam space. The relationship between the critical carry-over

Card
4/5

SOV/96-59-10-8/22

Generalised Relationship of Mechanical Carry-over by Steam

factor and the pressure and velocity of steam and the height of the steam space is graphed in Fig 5. The results obtained may be used to calculate the height of the steam space and the coefficient of salt carry-over when the steam is bubbled through the surface of evaporation. It is assumed that the surface of evaporation is uniformly loaded, but it is explained how the equations can also be used in some other cases. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 12 Soviet references.

Card
5/5

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Thermo-technical Institute (Vsesoyuznyy teploekhnicheskii institut)

PANASENKO, M.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; AGABABOV, S.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the size of the combustion chamber on the permissible
heat stress governed by the burning conditions. *Teploenergetika*
8 no.4:48-52 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Furnaces)

PANASTENKO, M.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOLUBEV, B.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Study of a choke-type calorimeter for determining the moisture content of steam. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 4 no.11:95-100 N '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut. predstavlena kafedroy inzhenernoy teplofiziki.

(Steam) (Calorimeters)

ZDUN, Vsevolod Il'ich; MARKEVICH, O.P. [Markevych, O. P.], akad., otv. red.;
PANASENKO, M.D., red.; YEFIMOVA, M.I. [IEfimova, M. I.], tekhn.
red.

[Trematode larvae in freshwater mollusks of the Ukraine] Ly-
chynky trematod v prysnovodnykh maliuskakh Ukrainy. Kyiv, Vyd-
vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1961. 142 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR (for Markevich).
(Ukraine--Trematoda) (Larvae--Worms)

PANASENKO, M.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZLOV, Yu.V., inzh.

Study of separating devices for use in large drum boilers.

Teploenergetika 9 no.8:69-72 Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut.
(Boilers--Equipment and supplies)

DIK, E.P., inzh.; PANASENKO, M.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Method for calculating the duration between rinsing intervals
in boilers with supercritical pressure. Elek. sta. 33 no.10:
17-19 0 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Boilers) (Feed water)

KOVALEV, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LELEYEV, N.S.; KHZMALYAN, D.M.; MAKSIMOV, V.M.; PANASENKO, M.D.; KAGAN, Ya.A.; MODEL', Z.G.; TROYANSKIY, Ye.A.; VILENSKIY, T.V.; RYZHKIN, V.Ya.; MOZHAROV, N.A.

[Atlas of boiler systems (supplement)] Atlas kotel'nykh agregatov (dopolnenie). [by] A.P.Kovalev i dr. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 22 fold. (MIRA 17:3)

PANASENKO, M.D., kand. tekhn.nauk; VILENSKIY, T.V., ass., red.

[Design and calculation of stepped evaporation, steam scrubbing, and separation of steam in boilers] Raschet i proektirovaniye stupenchatogo ispareniiya, paropromyvki i separatsii para v parovykh kotlakh. Moskva, Mosk. energ. in-t, 1963. 26 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Boilers)

- PANASENKO, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANTONOV, A.Ya., inzh.; FOMINA, V.N., inzh.;
KOZLOV, Yu.V., inzh.

Visual observation of processes in the drum of an operating boiler.
Teploenergetika 10 no.2:23-26 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Boilers)

PANASENKO, M.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZLOV, Yu.V., inzh.

Study of the hydrodynamics of water volume and separation
characteristics of steam volume with presence of bubbling.

Teploenergetika 10 no.1:46-51 Ja '63.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teploekhnicheskii institut.
(Steam)

MANSUROVA, I.D.; DRONOVA, V.I.; PABSENKO, M.S.

Lipo- and glycoproteins of the blood serum in various stages
of the course of Botkin's disease in comparison with liver function
tests and morphological changes in the liver. Trudy Inst. krasv.
med. AN Tadzh. SSR no.1:27-107 1977. (MIRA 1:107)

MANSUROVA I.D., kand. med. nauk (Dushanbe) PANASZKO, V.S. (Dushanbe)

Diphenylamine test in hepatitis and cirrhosis. Klin.med.,
no.7, 1982, 83. 5 figs (USSR 1982)

1. Iz Instituta krayev y meditsiny (1982) p. 1, K.K. Mansurova
AN Tadzhikskoy SSP.

PANASENKO, M.V.

Penotoxyl for treating pulmonary hemorrhages in tuberculosis. Probl.
tub. 34 no.6 supplement:19 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:2)

1. Zaveduyushchaya tuberkuleznym otdeleniyem Novo-Troitskoy
gorodskoy bol'nitsy.
(HEMORRHAGE) (TUBERCULOSIS) (URACIL)

PANASENKO, M. V.

Treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with antibacterial preparations and peripleural novocaine block. Probl. tub. 40 no.5: 100-102 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera Novo-Troitska Orenburgskoy oblasti.

(TUBERCULOSIS) (NOVOCAINE)

PANASENKO, N.

Suggestions of Inta efficiency promoters. Mast. ucl.5 no.12:12-13
D '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Pechora Basin--Coal mines and mining)

PANASENKO, N., inzhener.

Machine for debarking timbering. Mast. ugl. 5 no.9:19-20 S '56.
(MIRA 9:10)

1. Byure ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stva shakhty no.13-14
kombinata Intaugel'.
(Pechera Basin--Mine timbering) (Bark peeling)

PANCHENKO, N.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of experimental blood transfusion on some aspects of adrenaline
metabolism. Vop.perel.krovi 4:34-42 '55. (MIRA 9:12)
(BLOOD—TRANSFUSION) (ADRENALINE)

PANASENKO N. P.

Daily dynamics of content of carbon dioxide and oxygen in leaves of the sugar beet. B. A. Rubin and N. P. Panasenko (A. N. Bakh Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Biol.* 1956, No. 1, 55-62. — The content of CO_2 in sugar-beet leaf is directly dependent on the rate of respiration and is responsive to factors which affect the latter. The content of O_2 is low during the day when respiration is most intense, and is relatively high at night. The content of O_2 in the environment also has a considerable effect on the O_2 content of the leaf mass. Under normal conditions the process of photosynthesis has little or no effect on the content of either CO_2 or O_2 in the leaf mass.
G. M. Kozlov

MD

(1)

USSR / Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No. 100502

greater susceptibility of potato, stored under unfavorable conditions (high temperatures and relative air humidity) and exposed to a dose of 10,000 grams, to the affection (chiefly by species of *Fusarium*) if the inoculation took place soon after irradiation. The dose of 10,000 grams, recommended for the delaying of the sprouting of potato while in storage, did not produce appreciable influence on the viability of the conidial form of *Ph. infestans*. Greater vulnerability of the potato as the result of γ -ray action, while depending on a whole series of causes, is the result of profound changes in the metabolic processes, produced in the tuber tissues by the ionizing radiation. In the authors' opinion, a weakening in the negative effect of γ -radiation on the vulnerability of potato can be achieved by the selection of the most

Card 2/3

USSR / Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No. 100582

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suitable conditions of radiation taking into account the physiological state of the tubers. -- G. A. D'yakova

Card 3/3

PANASENKO, Ol'ga Kondrat'yevna, ptichnitsa; KAL'NITSKIY, R.Ya.,
[Kal'nyts'kiy, R.IA.], red.; LIPANOVA, M.I. [Lymanova,
M.I.], tekhn. red.

[One million eggs per year] Mil'ion iaiets' za rik. Kharkiv,
Kharkivs'ke kryzhkove vyd-vo, 1963. 22 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Sovkhoz imeni Kuybysheva Izyumskogo proizvodstvennogo
upravleniya Khar'kovskoy oblasti (for Panasenka).

112-57-7-14188

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 7, p 58 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Panasenko, P.

TITLE: Inter-Kolkhoz Hydroelectric Station "AK-GAZA" (Mezhkolkhoznaya gidroelektrostantsiya "AK-GAZA")

PERIODICAL: S.kh. Tadzhikistana (Agriculture of Tadzhikistan), 1956, Nr 7, pp 58-60

ABSTRACT: The "AK-GAZA" hydroelectric station was built in 1946 (and reconstructed in 1951) on the L-2 canal of the AK-GAZA branch of the Vakhsh River Irrigation System. (The Vakhsh is a right tributary of the Amu Dar'ya River). At the present time, a radial- and axial-flow front-type F-300-GF-42 turbine is installed at the station; with a head of 22.5 m and an estimated flow of 1.2 m³/sec, the turbine yields 190 kw. Its 240-kw 400 v generator operates at 750 rpm. The total cost of station construction (with equipment) was 905,000 rubles. Economically, the station is self-supporting: in 1954, the profit was 36,000 rubles and in 1955, 38,000 rubles. In 1955, 44% of the total energy produced was consumed by industries, 53% by building illumination, and 3% by the

Card 1/2

PANASENKO, P.; GOL'DENBERG, I.

Reefs made of bar-shaped reedwork elements. Sil'. bud. 9 no.2:6-7
F '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Nachal'nik Khersenskogo oblastnogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v
kolkhosakh.
(Ukraine--Reed (Botany)) (Farm buildings)

PANASENKO, P.

Twenty-two buildings constructed without using wooden elements.
Sil'. bud. 11 no.1:5-6 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Predsedatel' Khersonskogo oblmezhkolkhozstroya.
(Kherson province—Farm buildings) (Precast concrete construction)

PANASENKO, P.; GOL'DERING, G.

Precast reinforced concrete is introduced into rural construction in Kherson Province. Sil'. bud. 11 no.8:10-12 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Predsedatel' Khersonskogo oblmezhkolkhozstroitel'stva (for Panasenکو). 2. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego sektora ekonomiki sel'skogo stroitel'stva Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki stroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR.

(Kherson Province—Precast concrete construction)

PANASENKO, P.D.; SMIRNOV, I.G.

Seminar on improving the operation of rural hydroelectric power
stations. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 15 no.1:60-61 '58.
(Hydroelectric power stations) (MIRA 11:3)

PANASENKO, P.D., inzh.

Manufacture and use of prestressed reinforced concrete
sectional canals. Gidr. i mel. 15 no.9:47-53 S '63.
(MIRA 17:1)
1. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy proyektno-izyskatel'skiy i
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodokhozyaystvennogo
stroitel'stva Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva BSSR.

PANASENKO, P.D., inzh.; VAS'KOVICH, K.A., inzh.

Flumes on pile supports in the Golodnaya Steppe. Gidr. i mel.
16 no.9:3-9 S '64. (MIPA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy proyektno-izyskatel'skiy i
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodokhozyaystvennogo stroi-
tel'stva Goszemvodkhoza SSSR (for Panasenka). 2. Golodnostep-
stroy (for Vas'kovich).

PANASENKO, P.D., inzh.

Manufacture of prestressed reinforced concrete slabs. Gidr.
i mel. 17 no.8:31-35 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy proyektno-izyskatel'skiy i
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodokhozyaystvennogo
stroitel'stva.

PANASENKO, S.I., inzh.; PETUKHOV, N.N., inzh.

The OKD tubular supports. Bezop.truda v prom. 1 no.10:8-9 0 '57
(MIRA 10:11)

(Mine timbering)

PANASENKO, S.I., inzh.; AKSENOV, I.M., inzh.

Mine testing of new types of steel supports. Ugol' Ukr 4
no.2:35-37 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Mine timbering--Testing)

PANASENKO, S.I., inzh.

Working capacity of S-1 supports. Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.3:16-18 ~~Mr~~ '61.
(MIFA 14:3)

(Mine timbering)

ALTUKHOV, V.I.; PANASENKO, S.I.; SALATSINSKIY, V.V.

Analyzing the design of props with constant resistance.
Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.1:13-15 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Mine timbering)

PANASENKO, S.I., inzh.; SHCHERBINA, E.G., inzh.; AKSENOV, V.V., ~~kap.~~ tekhn. nauk; D'YAKONOV, D.M., inzh.; MIRONOV, N.T., inzh.

Testing experimental sections of the support of the AKD unit.

Ugol'. prom. no.6:54-57 N-D '62.

(MIRA 1612)

1. Toret'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (for Panasenko, Shcherbina).
2. Institut gornogo dela im. Skochinskogo (for Aksenov, D'yakonov, Mironov).

(Mine timbering—Testing)

PANASENKO, T.D.

Substitution of the scale 1:2,500 for 1:2,000 in surveying.
Geod. i kart. no. 9:72 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Map scales)

FIRSOV, I.G. [Firsov, I.H.], dots.; KOMDRATENKO, P.P., student; PANASENKO,
~~T.T.~~ student.

Characteristics of the growth, development, and productivity of
healthy hemp in comparison with the hemp infested with hemp flea
beetles during its vegetation. Nauk. zap. ChDPI 11:257-265 '57.
(Hemp) (Agricultural pests) (MIRA 11:5)

PANASENKO, V.

" A Horse Disease as a Political Factor in Ukraine "

(causes and characteristics of "N. Z." horse disease are discussed)

SOURCE: The Ukrainian Quarterly, August 1952, Uncl

PANASENKO, V., ingh.

Radio interference generated by television receivers. Radio
no.6:35 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Radio—Interference) (Television—Receivers and reception)
(Television—Interference)